THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & C.,
arles W. Knapp. President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY AND SUNDAY - SEVEN ISSUES A
WEEK.

By Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid.

Any three days, except Sunday, one year 3.00
Sunday, with Magazine 2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday 1.5
Sunday 4.5 unday Maguzine BY CARRIERS, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS 6 cents Per Week, daily only 6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday 11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE
Published Monday and Thursday—one year—\$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express, money order or registered letter.
Address, THE REPUBLIC. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

By Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Fight, ten and twelve pages.

Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.

2 certs for one or 1 cents for two papers.

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages. PER COPY.

Thirty pages TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Kininch Counting-Room Main 3013 Editorial Reception-Room Park 156

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1809. all in regular editions, was as per schedule

	Coptes	E WATER COM-	40.00
1	80,180	17	84,26
2	80,210	18	84,10
8	80,820	19	86,09
4	80,080	20 Sund	ay 84,12
5	82,355	21	83,06
6 Sunda	y84,200	22	83,45
7	80,090	23	82,41
8	79,240	24	82,57
9	86,560	25	82,84
10	85,970	26	84,97
11	84,460	27 Sund	av 83,89
12	90,280	28	82,82
13 Sunda	y84,770	29	82,09
14	84,710	30	82,81
15	84,640	31	82,13
16	84,460		
Total fo	or the mont	h	2,584,63

Less all copies spoiled in print-Net number distributed 2,531,492 Average daily distribution.... And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 0.05 per cent.

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1900.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1961.

WILL WORK TOGETHER.

There is a timeliness in the editorial suggestion of the Denver News, urging all the States and Territories included in the Louisiana Purchase to do their fullest duty in co-operating for the success of the World's Fair of 1903, which should commend it to general favor throughout the vast district interested | tempt to block Russia's game. in this movement

St. Louis herself, as the News appreclatively declares, will adequately perform her duty as the World's Fair city. Of the \$15,000,000 to be expended etc., St. Louis will contribute \$10,000,- ing aloof from the world politics now 000, the remaining one-third coming threatening to precipitate a general Eu from the Federal Government when St. ropean war. Whatever American troops Louis shall have expended the first two- it may be found necessary to send to thirds. No World's Fair city has ever China, it must be understood that they assumed a larger proportion of a World's | are to be withdrawn the moment there Fair burden than this

St. Louis is assured of the hearty support of all the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase. The public sentiment demanding the World's Fair of 1903 as the fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase was general throughout the Louisiana Purchase territory. St. Louis was named as the World's Fair city by the vote of delegates from the entire Territory. The fullest co-operation in such diplomacy be successful. The World's Fair work is pledged in this

It is now in order to put the World's Fair movement under that full headway impossible of attainment until Congress had acted upon the World's Fair bill. The Louislana Purchase Centennial Celebration is now assured for 1963. St. Louis will lead in making that celebration memorable as the greatest international exposition known in history. The people of the Louisiana Purchase territory will accept and finely perform their duty of co-operation in the vast undertaking.

THEY WANT A RAKE-OFF.

It will not by any means surprise the general public to learn that the Republican Congressional Committee is striving to collect for campaign use oneadjournment of that body.

The action is so characteristic of Republican methods that the Post's story carries conviction of its truth by virtue of its very naturalness. It doubtless seems eminently just to the Republican Congressional Committee that the employes of a Republican Congress should be required to hand over for Republican campaign purposes an even divide of table on which that historic document the money voted in excess of salaries legally due. The marvel of the matter is, indeed, that the Republican machine

has been so moderate in its demands. The principle controlling this act is the same quid pro quo principle upon campaign contribution of \$30,000,000 cule upon the whole system of relic publicanism must needs consent to con- through an ordinary museum and looks tribute to the continued success of Republicanism. If Republican rule means expense of the people, the trusts must be is not wasting his sentiment on a bit fund necessary to keep the Republican party in power for the purpose of thus from the Republican point of view, is the plainest of plain business proposi-

It is against a political party thus strongly fortified behind intrenchments of boodle collected for special services to favored classes that the Democratic party must make its fight in behalf of the people. With the earnest support of the masses upon whom falls the tax to yield his soul up to a morbid shudder burden of trust legislation, subsidy

which Republicanism realizes its rakeoff, the Democratic party will win in the campaign now opening. If the Democratic party does not win, the peo ple will be the sufferers. They will still further place themselves in the clutches of trustism and subsidyism. In so plain an issue of the people against the trusts there should be no doubt as to results.

HANNA THE WHOLE THING.

It is now announced in the current news that Mark Hanna has practically completed the Republican national platform, that he has submitted a draft of it to President McKinley and certain eminent Republicans close to the administration, and that he confidently expects his work to be approved and adopted by the Republican National Convention which meets in Philadelphia

next week. This means that the Republican national platform of 1900 will meet with the unqualified indorsement of the syndicates, an indersement which will of course, be secured before the delegates to the convention are permitted to formally adopt that declaration of Republican principles. Drafted by the man who entered public life to protect the interests of the trusts, and who conducted the 1896 campaign for the nomination and election of William McKinley to the presidency as the candidate of the trusts, it may safely be taken for granted that the Hanna platform will contain no genuine menace to the trusts.

It is now plain that the Philadelphia convention is destined to take its place in American history as the convention of trustism and Imperialism. It will indorse the blundering and unamerican policy which has resulted in a bloody war in the Philippines. It will defend the unconstitutional tariff taxation of the Porto Ricans. It will seek to lessen the definiteness of the American pledge for the independence of Cuba. It will declare for a foreign expansion which means the substitution of an Empire for a Republic.

The American people will surely not miss the significance of the Republican platform drafted by Mark Hanna. They know that the Philadelphia convention will be a Hanna convention, and that Hanna means to carry out the syndicate dream of Empire. It is for the people to say in November if the Republic shall thus be doomed to ultimate overthrow. The issue in 1900 is the maintenance of American principles and the preservation of free institutions.

OUR DUTY IS PLAIN.

There seems to be a definite Russian Chinese territory in the landing of a body of Russian infantry and artillery on Chinese soil independent of the international forces moving to the relief of Pekin.

It now remains to be seen if decisive counter-action will be taken by England and Japan, the Powers most concerned in preventing an undue Russian advantage developing from the existing crisis. There is, in the reported intention of England to hurry troops from India to China, an indication that such action has been determined upon. It may be taken for granted that Japan will co-operate with England in an at-

These new developments do not change in any degree the aspect of the duty confronting the United States Government in China. That duty demands equally the full protection of American buildings, preparation of grounds, life and property and an inflexible holdceases to be a need for the temporary international occupation compelled by

> It is earnestly to be hoped that the administration will maintain this view of its duty in the Chinese crisis. Much diplomatic cunning is unquestionably being employed to bring about an alignment of the United States with England in the quarrel now reaching its culmination. It would be a fatal folly should United States Government has everything to gain by permitting the great European Powers to settle their differences among themselves.

the native insurrection.

AFFIDAVITS NEEDED.

"With this pen President McKinley, on June 6, signed the sundry civil appropriation bill which contained a provision appropriating \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase celebration in St. Louis in 1903," is the inscription on a box which has been sent from Washington to St. Louis with religious care.

It will be interesting to note the progress of this pen down the ages. It is an ordinary pen like those issued in thousands to the department clerks in Federal offices at Washington. It looks like any other pen. Nothing about it shows the distinction it has attained. balf of the extra month's salaries voted Its top does not even bear the marks to the employes of Congress before the of thought-provoking mastication on the

part of President McKinley. Any man who regards the preservation of such relies as childish lacks sentiment. The heart of such a man has ne'er within him burned as he passed through Independence Hall at Philadelphia and looked at the chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence and at the reposed while the signatures that made the United States an independent nation were being affixed to it.

The principal handicap to the collection of relics that possess no intrinsic value is that they are so easily counterwhich Mark Hanna will demand a total feited. This counterfeiting has cast ridifrom the trusts. The beneficiaries of Re- collecting. An observer who passes on "A piece of plaster from Pompeil" or on "Piece of the rope with which that the trusts are to be favored at the Andre was hanged" is not certain that come down handsomely with the slush- of plaster from some forsaken rookers, goodness knows where, or on a bit of rope that never played a more important discriminating against the people. This, part in human history than holding to the sun the washerwoman's weekly output. Humorists have for a stock subject the farmer who sows bullets and minie balls on his farm for his summer

War relies. The trouble with the average relic is that no affidavit goes with it. A modest, sensible and well-bred man does not like over a "Revolver with which Nordlund steals and extravagant government from killed seven men" when, for all be

boarders to find and take home as Civil

knows, the keeper of the museum may be behind a screen getting blue in the face laughing at his credulity.

Persons who propose to preserve the World's Fair pen might do well to seure with it an affidavit from President McKinley that this was the pen he used together with evidence showing how it came into the possession of its present

SAME OLD "OUTFIT."

When the Hitchcock-Akins faction of Missouri Republicanism shall formally begin in Philadelphia its fight to pre vent the re-election of Colonel Richard C. Kerens as National Committeeman from Missouri, the incident will seem sadly characteristic to the wearied rep resentatives of the Republican national organization.

For many years past the chief distinguishing feature of Missouri work at a Republican National Convention bas been the brandishing of knives drawn in a party fend within the ranks of the State delegation. Until the grim and sardonic Chauncey Ives Filley was "eliminated" from the direction of Reargued that with his disappearance peace and harmony would reign supreme. He was the firebrand, the malcontent, the trouble-maker. All that was needed, it was argued, was merely to relegate Filley to the rear.

Now, however, this seems to have been a grievously mistaken estimate of Jones issued the following statement to the Missouri situation. Mr. Filley has been retired from party control, but Republican knifing in Missouri still goes on. It was in evidence during the Kansas City nominating convention. It is expected to develop in its fullest fury at Philadelphia. The old factional cry of "Eliminate Filley!" has died away, but the new cry of "Eliminate Kerens!" now sounds with equal ferocity and ruthless-

It was this feud-bitterness within its own ranks, combined with an insatiable greed for office, which led ex-Postmaster General Gary, besieged by Missouri Republican place-seekers, to immortalize that astonishing gang as "the outfit he ever saw." This graphic characterization is likely to receive a continued indorsement at the hands of the national leaders of Republicanism in Philadelphia. The Missouri "outfit" of

tablish a consistent record. Philadelphia celebrated the Birthday of the Flag while the Republican hosts were gathering for their convention. The real patriotism of the country will, however, not be fully shown until the nove toward a permanent occupation of Fourth of July. Then Kansas City will be the seat of the demonstration.

the party is evidently determined to es-

Great Britain has decided to form the Transvaal and the Orange Free State into a crown colony. Great Britain seems to be in the position of a considerable number of men who have decided what they would do with a million dol-

With vacation just starting, the Fourth of July only two weeks off and the watermelon season in sight the cup of joy of the small boy is in the condition which Boyle Roche described as "running over and not yet full."

The man who bets that a dark horse

will receive the Republican vice presidential nomination seems to have a sure thing. The only candidate who is not a dark horse is determined to fight sooner than take the nomination. If you have not been enrolled by the

Notify the Supervisor of his omission.

Every St. Louisan should consider it a bounden duty to see that he is counted. If President McKinley's mascot band wants to keep its record clear it will refrain from playing at the Philadelphia convention. The people seem to be

against McKinley, mascot or no mascot, The threat of the Mayor that he will prohibit fireworks on the Fourth of July if the strike is not settled by that time will make the small boy an aggressive

unit in favor of settling the strike. Illinois Republicans, in nominating Yates for Governor, seem to have followed the "son-of-his-father" policy which was so popular with their party during the Spanish War.

It is said that a haircut attracts more attention in Philadelphia than a riot in Chicago. The choice of the slow city for the Republican National Convention was a wise one.

One fact that argues in favor of the indefinite duration of the South African war is that the Boers have absolutely nothing to gain by consenting to end the war.

Judging from the number of Republican delegation knives already bared to the light of day the Philadelphia convention will be a glittering success.

When the International Peace Conference assembles in August there is a reasonable certainty that it will find its services badly needed.

lowing the settlement of the strike will be to organize an expedition to discover St. Louis's lost Mayor. The Republican party seems to have two United States flags, one of which

One of the first things to be done fol-

other of which does. Willie McKinley may look like Napoleon, but Mark Hanna at the Philadelphia convention will be the living

does not follow the Constitution and the

image of Caesar. In China it seems to be a machine gun to a crossbow that the Boxers are laying up sorrow for themselves.

In the fight to a finish precipitated by her Boxers it will be an easy thing for China to see her finish.

> Give Joy Its Pince. Half the woes that ver the mind Birth but in our fancy find; Cast them out, and in their place Comes sweet joy with sunny face; For, in nature's primal sway, Happiness had right of way-

Only man, self-stamped as wise Fills his life with weary sighs! Who should all despairing groan That can lift a cheerier tone? Who should walk with sadness grim Who should walk with sadness grim
When sweet joy awaits on him?
Foolish folk, that mar your days
Wrapped in melancholy's ways.
Free your souls from sorrow's strees—
Life was made for happiness!
RIPLEY D. SAUNDER

KANSAS CITY HOTEL RATES NOT UNFAIR.

Chairman Jones Says Delegates Will Receive the Best Treatment.

FOUR-DAY RATE STANDS

Minimum Time Limit Fixed by Leading Hotelkeepers .- Convention Tickets Apportioned.

Kansas City. Mo., June 15.-Six members of the National Democratic Convention Subcommittee on Arrangements for the publican affairs in Missouri it was Kansas City convention held a brief meeting here to-day.

> The members came particularly to investigate the oft-repeated charges that the Kansas City hotelkeepers are demanding extertionate rates for the entertainment of convention guests. Before the subcommittee left Kansas City

this evening National Chairman James K. the country:

Senator Jones's Statement.

"The three or four leading hotels have already contracted practically for their full capacity. On account of the increased expense in preparing for the convention, the managers of these larger hotels felt them selves compelled to require contract for a minimum time of four days, the time to begin at the option of the delegation making the contract, but they did not increase their regular rate.

"In the other hotels, nearly forty in number, and the 8,000 or 10,000 outside rooms listed by the local Committee on Public Comfort, accommodation can be had at reasonable rates, and payment is only required for the length of time the rooms are

The local Committee on Public Comfort has so systematized its work that it appears to me that it is possible for any man to be taken care of better and at more reasonable rates than has been the case at any former

"The general work of the Bureau of Information and Committee on Public Com-fort is in charge of A. D. L. Hamilton, New formation and Committee on Public Comfort is in charge of A. D. L. Hamilton, New York Life building, Kamsas City, Mo., who will give all information desired, reserve rooms and make contracts for all persons wishing to attend the convention. Comfortable rooms may be secured by correspondence with him. Branch headquarters of this bureau will be established at all railroad stations in the city; and members of the Committee on Public Comfort, wearing badges, will meet all incoming trains and will also be stationed at all hotels to assist visitots in securing the kind of quarters desired.

JAMES K. JONES."

Hall WIII Be Ready.

The subcommittee also carefully investigated the progress being made in the building of Convention Hall. Some doubt was expressed by the members of the combited by July 4, and there was talk of urging the local committee to have a night shift of mechanics put to work upon the huilding, but after the subcommittee had been in conference with the local committee and the supervising architects, they no longer doubted, and accepted the assurances that the hall would be finished in time.

The meeting of the subcommittee was be-

no longer doubted, and accepted the assurance ances that the hall would be finished in time.

The meeting of the subcommittee was behind closed doors. It was to have been called to order at B o clock, but owing to the tardiness of ex-Governor William J. Stone, vice chairman of the National Committee, who came up from Jefferson City, where he attended the Delegate Convention to get down to work much before noon. Honorable James K. Jones, chairman of the National Committee, presided. Those present were J. G. Johnson of Kansas, vice chairman of the National Committee, presided. Those present were J. G. Johnson of Kansas, vice chairman of the Sational Committee, presided. Those present were the work as a specific property of the Sational Committee, presided. Those present were the work as a specific property of the Sational Committee, presided. Those present were the work as a specific property of the National Committee, presided. Those present were the conclusion of the Thomas incident had to do with the growth of incident had to do with the growth of the Stone's own speech, as a vote-getter.

This man Phelps does not know what it is to be tifle. After dining at the Madison House late yesterday evening he at once of Lower and the convention. He had the names of the Clay convention. He had the names of the defeates in front of him and he was not long in determining, aided by his friends, his voice rang out in better volume and the sum of the Clay of the convention to let the gentleman go on," there was a curl of the lip over the word gentleman that was a spech within itself. This was the convention is said. "I beg of the convention to let the gentleman go on," there was a curl of the Stone the gentleman go on," there was a curl of the Stone the Richard was a side. The gentleman go on, "there was a curl of the Stone the gentleman go on," there was a curl of the Stone the Governor on the conventi was the apportionment of tickets of admis-sion to the convention among the delegates and alternates.

Apportioned Tickets.

Apportioned Tickets.

It was decided that each of the 200 delegates should receive, besides his own seat, four tickets of admission to all the sessions of the convention, but that no extra tickets would be given to the alternates, their perquisites being limited to a seat in the convention. Some of the members favored giving each alternate an extra ticket, but this preposition was voted down.

Judge Wilson of Colorado displayed a sample of the Democratic campaign button here to-day. It is in the form of a clover leaf. The inscription, strangely enough, is in gold letters, and is as follows:

"Democracy stands for bimetallism; not monometallism." "People, not trusts." "Republic, not empire."

PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. Henry Cooper of Michigan on the Political Outlook.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, June 15 .- "I am afraid the Republican party will receive a hard rap in my State in the next election," said Henry Cooper of Saginaw, Mich., to-day. "This rap will be given by the farmers. The trust proposition will be responsible. We have been given a sample of how trusts operate, in the barbed wire industry. We are asked three times the real value of the article. We are not going to pay it. We will go without burbed wire before we submit. We have been told that this combination and the increased price of the wire are due to the Republican administration, which makes it possible for such combinations to be effective. We think that a new administration might better regulate things. I have no doubt that this change will be made at the fall elections. I think this is certain so far as my State is concerned." my State in the next election," said Henry

McLEAN'S BIG CONTRIBUTION. Sent a Check for Twenty-Five Thou-

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Columbus, O., June 15.-John R. McLean has sent his personal check for \$25,000 to W. J. Bryan, to be used in the coming campaign. The check was sent to offset any misconstruction of Mr. McLean's trip to Europe.
Immediately upon his return from Europe
Mr. McLean will begin work with a view
to carrying the Legislature for the Democrats, and being elected to the United
States Senate as Foraker's successor.

TOWNE WILL NOT SULK. Senator Butlee Says All Populists Are for Brynn. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 15.-Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee, just arrived from Chicago, where he conferred wth leading Democrats, said to-day;

wth leading Democrats, said to-day;
"The Kansas City platform will be for 16 to 1 beyond any doubt. It may be that the phraseology of the financial plank will be changed to meet new developments."

He said there would be no friction if some one other than Mr. Towne was placed on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. The Democrats out West, he said, are confident of victory, and he does not see how Bryan can be defeated.

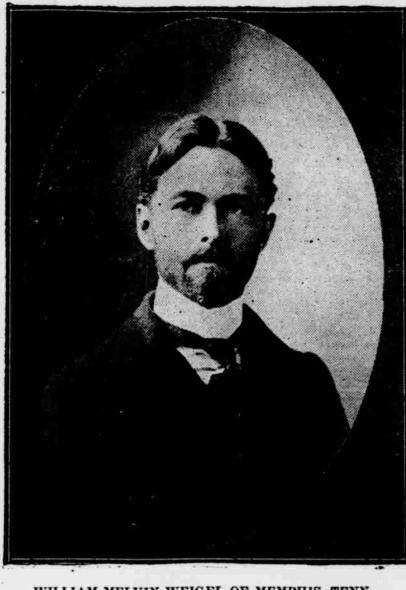
WOULD NOT ACCEPT. Dewey Not a Candidate for the Vice Presidency. Washington, June la-"I have never co

templated being a candidate for Vice President," said Admiral Dewey to-day. "I am not a candidate for nomination for that of-fice, and would not accept the nomination if offered. My position is unchanged; I stand now where I stood for the past three months." months."

The above statement was submitted to and approved by the Admiral.

Veteran of the Spanish War. Neteran of the Carbondale, Ill., June 15.—The body of Oliver P. Loudon, Jr., who was drowned in Rock River, near Nixon, last Monday, was buried with military honors this afternoon by Company C of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Vounteers, of which he was a member during the Cuben campaign.

HONOR GRADUATES OF 1900. ECLIPSE PICTURES



WILLIAM MELVIN WEIGEL OF MEMPHIS, TENN., Winner of highest honors at the Missouri School of Mines and Metal-

GOSSIP FOLLOWING THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Jefferson City, Mo., June 15.—There was vast disputing on the station platform here this morning on the question of who came out on top in yesterday's convention. The east and west trains on the Missouri Pa-cific leave about the same time, close to the unhappy hour of 3 in the morning. Several hundred visitors sat about in the dewey new day, and tried the convention questions all over again. In the Phelps crowd there was no manner of expressed doubt about the defeat of Mr. Stone, as to his curposes. Outside of the Phelps crowd and on the edge of the Stone crowd, which is a body not well defined to the onlooker, there was an expression of similar opinion, though less positively stated. The actual Stone partisans contented them-The actual Stone partisans contented them-selves with pointing to the immense vote received by the ex-Governor as evidence of his strength before the people, Disin-terested observers were inclined to think that the cordial speech made by Mr. Phelps at the conclusion of the Thomas incident had to do with the growth of the Stone support. No mention was made of the value of Stone's own speech, as a vote-getter.

ex-Governor out of control in the home dele-gation to Kansas City. One of the Phelps men went so far as to say that twenty-two of the delegates were opposed to the leader This man said that the convention's instruc-This man said that the convention is made.

tions to the delegates as a body, on the subject of National Committeeman, might not
be binding, but he was not sure about it and
would not admit it. He was sure, however,
that Stone could not manage the delegation. It is a fact that a comparatively small number of the delegates bear district instrucber of the delegates bear district instruc-tions favoring Stone. At one of the caucuses yesterday morning Virgii Conkling asked for an expression from the candidates as to their attitude toward Stone for National Committeeman, and there was no voting until all of them had announced that they were for the ex-Governor. Phelps kept out of the crowd last night after the convention, but he put in every minute of the time until 2 o'clock organizing his plans for the coming two weeks. He was one of the last to reach the station. When he went into his steeper he talked with three or four men be-fore he concluded to take a bit of rest. All of the day he pursues the same method. He is seemingly everywhere at once. In the convention hall you see his iron gray head here, and when you look for it a moment later it is over there, close to some other head. Out of doors he wears, at this time of year, a plain, high-crown straw hat, set back a bit. Once in awhile he takes it off to mop his brow. As he bustles about the hotel corridors, in and out of crowds, he proceeds like a man of detailed affairs. He has none of the methods of the casy-going, suave politician. He is never the center of a group. He does not loll about with two or three friends. Little bunches of politicians do not follow him, as they often follow men of the more familiar type. He keeps on the outer edges of the crowds, talking into this ear and that, seemingly in all cases to be proceed-ing by definite plan, as if he had so many the had so many men to see in a given time and had an en-gagement with each. It is said that Pheips has grown cynical from many betrayals. But he jumps away from the incident of a But he jumps away from the incident of a desertion by a trusted friend and seeks two more in his place. There was a good deal of gossip on the up-bound train the other night on the subject of a southwestern com-

much. He samed each of his eyes and curled his mustached lip a trifle. Then he changed the subject to some topic that seemed to him to be of the present and future rather than of the past. There was a rumor last night that Mr. Stone would decline to accept the place of delegate-at-large. Some one had heard some one else say that the ex-Governor would not serve with Mr. Phelps. In all probability he never made the states A delegate from Pike County said that it would go hard with Stone if it could be proved that he had so far risen above party as to intimate such an intention. One thing is certain: Mr. Stone accepted the convention's compliment and will be a delegute-ut-large.

mitteeman, who had left the Pheips ranks when it was thought that he was there for

of the man briefly to one of two other friends. But it dion't seem to disturb him

much. He amiled back of his eyes and

Mr. Pheips knew about it and spoke

The talk yesterday morning was of the sort that would have discouraged a less resolute fighter. But it only caused the ex-Governor to frown a bit more, compress his lips a bit tighter and go into the fight his lips a bit tighter and go into the fight-with more than common vigor. There were not many of the leaders who were with him and many were avowedly against him. The fact that he lost on the floor, both as to resolutions and as to the manner of bal-leting on the nominations for delegates-at-large, shows the spirit of the convention. His pessimistic speech at 4 o'clock in the afternoon did little to win sympathy for him but his attack on Pheips was so him, but his attack on Pheips was so adroitly worded and so lacking in offense from the personal viewpoint that it raised his stock as the talk went on. He spoke are quite in an exceptionally low tone, and in words since the of two or three syllables. His delivery was

studiously, almost painfully slow. His voice quivered with emotion. Every sentence was delivered with convicing earnestness. Mr. delivered with convicing earnestness. Mr. Stene's upper tones are not good. They are strident. The ear tires of them. In the perfect stiliness following his only interruption, he took sevantage of the attention to present the more agreeable voice quality. The long lock of gray hair that so often falls across the ex-Governor's eyes was pushed back time and again as he appealed to the convention. He had a fine moment when he pointed to the pictures of Bryan and Jefferson, and asked what they and Andrew Jackson would do under similar circumstances. When Lawyer Thomas llar circumstances. When Lawyer Thomas of Jasper County, impetuous and angry, fol-lowed him, the contrast was vivid in its sharpness. When the audience hissed, it was a wave of Stone's hand rather than the hammering of Champ Clark's gavel that

absence of tone variety in Clark's speaking voice, but in his brief address in behalf of

Young Democrats in search of a model of equinimity in a moment of defeat should study the case of Virgil Conkling. The good-natured, robust Democrat was an ac-tive leader in the so-called Young Democ-racy at Kansas City. His plans failed and other plans, for which he had little sympathy, went through with a rush. Later on Mr. Conkling got out of the race for secre-tary of the State Committee. All together, it has been a bad fortnight for him. Now for the point of this paragraph: Of all the Democrats in the cenvention and in the pre-liminary proceedings here yesterday, there was not one who was as earnest in his work for real party good, as lacking in the qual-ities of the sulker, and as happy in his out-ward demeanor as this same fat, good-natured Conkling. He was up early in the morning, and long after midnight he was preaching Democratic harmony gospel on the platform at the rallway station here. H. B.

THEY NUMBER THREE MILLION.

Moors Ask Uncle Sam to Be Their Suzerain. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 15 .- Additional facts of interest have been obtained from the State Department in relation to The Republic's exclusive story to-day that several tribes n Morocco were soon to formally ask the United States Government to become their

It was learned to-day that the tribes In question number nearly 2,000,000 and are ruled over by ten chiefs. The principal in question number nearly 2,000,000 and are ruled over by ten chiefs. The principal tribes are Berbers and Shilioobs. These people inhabit the northwestern part of Africa and control 220 miles of Atlantic Coast.

The governing body is composed of ten chiefs from each tribe. The term of their dependency on the Sultan of Morocco will expire in November next. It is stated that they are prosperous people and that for several years they have never falled to pay their \$5,000 annual tribute, which they agreed to pay the Sultan for a certain time, in order to enjoy their own kind of government and be eventually free. The time for the last payment is near at hand and it will be paid. The lands of these people are very rich and they are large exporters of Morocco leather.

While an American protectorate has already been asked for informally the conditions are that the religious and domestic practices of the people be not interfered with by the United States Government. In other words that they be allowed to remain Mohammedans and enjoy their institutions of slavery and polygamy.

TO BE HELD NEXT SPRING. Congress of American Republics

Will Meet in Mexico.

Washington, June 15.-The Executive Committee of the Bureau of American Republica decided to-day that the second International Congress of American Republics sha tional Congress of American Republics shall assemble in the City of Mexico next year some time between April and July. The Mexican Government will be requested to fix the exact date within the limitations laid down and also to send invitations to the other American Republics to participate. The indications are that no objection will be made by any of the nations as to the articles proposed by the committee as proper for the consideration of the congress and the only change that may be expected is in the direction of additions to the tentative programme.

Courtship Was Brief.

Courising was Brief.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Mo., June 15.—Charles Filkins of this city and Miss Minnie Pippenger of Champaign were married last night. Both are quite young, and the match was made since the bride came here to visit, three

WERE SUCCESSFUL.

Smithsonian Scientists Have Made Partial Investigation of Corona.

SOME HEAT WAS REGISTERED.

Filaments Constantly Recrossing the Moon Appeared Like a Field of Grain Bending Before the Wind.

Washington, June 15 -A preliminary account of the observations made at Wadesoro, N. C., during the recent eclipse, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has been prepared by C. G. Abot of the institution.

"The main object of the investigation," says Mr. Abbot, "was the corona, and of his first, a photographic study of the detailed structure of the inner corons, with, second, a determination by the bolometer whether appreciable heat reaches us from it, and, if possible, an examination of the

form of its spectrum energy curve.

"The eclipse was notably not a dark one. No second magnitude stars were observed with the naked eve. Most of the observers saw only Mercury, though Venus was distinguished by some skimming through the trees; and Cappella also was seen by a few. The high degree of illumination operated unfavorably in the study of the outer corona.

Fall of Temperature.

"The fall of temperature and rising breeze were distinctly noticeable before totality. No change in direction of the wind was noted. Shadow bands were seen, but those observers who attempted to measure their velocity found them too rapid measure their velocity found them too rapid and flickering for any successful work in this direction, yet there was notable una-nimity among independent observers as to their size and distance apart—about five

inches.
"It was noticed that the birds were silent during totality, but true to their nature, the English sparrows were last to be still and first to begin their discussion of the eclipse

during totality, but true last to be still and first to begin their discussion of the eclipse after the return of light.

The attention of all visual observers was caught by the equatorial streamers. Father Woodman described the appearance as like a mother of pearl, but different observers differed on the color estimate.

"A yellowish green tinge was noted by the artist of the party. Mr. Child, while to others the light was straw colored or golden. The visual telescopic observations of the writer gave little indication of the finely divided structure of the inner corona which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse of 1878. Structure, to be sure, was evident, but not in such minute subdivision as had been then seen. One remarkable prominence was seen, as well as several smaller ones, but the coronal streamers did not give to visual observers the impression of being connected in any way with the prominences, nor, to the writer, was the telescopic coronal structure (the 'Ogival' structure of Lias) connected with them.

"All observers reported a successful carrying out of the programme. The greatest interest centered in the direct corona negatives taken with the 133-foot telescope.

"Mr. Smillie exposed six 30x3) plates during totality, with times ranging from one-half to sixteeu seconds. All these negatives have not yet been developed. Those of one-half second, two seconds and four seconds exposure have been hurriedly examined, however, and they give clear indication of the crossing and recrossing of filaments like the appearance of a field of grain bending in the wind. The prominences and polar streamers appear in imposing magnitude and detail."

Mr. Abbot, with the ald of Mr. Menden-

Heat at Corons

Heat at Corona.

Mr. Abbot, with the ald of Mr. Mendenhall, detected the heat of the corona probably for the first time.

"For five minutes before the second contact," said Mr. Abbot, "the bolometer was successively exposed to the region of sky close to the narrowing crescent of the sun, where the corona was shortly to appear. A diaphragm was interposed in the beam having an aperture of only 0.4 sq. cm. Deflections rapidly diminishing from 50 to 6 mm. were obtained, the last being about forty seconds before totality. Then the diaphragm was opened to 500 times its former dimensions and a negative deflection of 12 mm. was observed after totality, where these positive deflections had just been found, showing that the corona was actually cooler than the gray card which had been used at the room temperature.

"Next the black surface of the moon was allowed to radiate upon the bolometer and the still larger negative deflection of 1 mm. was observed. The important result was that the corona gave a positive indication of heat as compared with the moon.

"This heat, though certain, was, however, too slight to be subdivided by the dispersion of the prism with the means at hand.

"In the negatives taken the equatorial wings of the corona assume more and more hairlike proportions as they recede from the sun and are finally lost in an equally illuminated sky without having given any indication of actually coming to an end.

"No attempt to clearly examine the plates taken for intramercurial planets has yet been possible. It is, however, doubtful if any very faint objects will be found, in consideration of the considerable sky illumination during totality. However, Plelone and many faint stars in the Plelades were plainly seen on one of the plates.

"On the whole the expedition may fairly be considered as very satisfactory in its results."

JOHN P. SMITH'S FUNERAL Pneumonia Carries Off a Promi-

nent Grain Merchant. The funeral of John P. Smith, who died Thursday afternoon at his residence, No. 4218 Olive street, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Mr. Smith's death

was caused by pneumonia.

John Proctor Smith was one of the best-known grainmen in St. Louis, and was the first secretary of the first grain elevator— the St. Louis—erected in this city. the St. Louis-erected in this city.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Merchants Exchange for over thirty years, and was a general favorite on 'change. He was born in Michigan in 1837. His parents re-

born in Michigan in 1837. His parents removed to Vermont when he was a boy, and he received his education in that State. In 1836 he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the wholesale grocery firm of Tutt & Terry, on North Second street. He was afterwards appointed teller in the United States Subtreasury of St. Louis by Henry Wernse.

After his experience as secretary of the St. Louis Grain Elevator, he was appointed a member of the Board of Grain Inspectors and held this position for a number of years until he became connected with the firm of Seth W. Cobb & Co.

President Whitelaw of the Merchants Exchange yesterday appointed S. W. Cobb. John B. Slaughter, John H. McCluney, C. O. Dutcher and George H. Morgan a committee to prepare resolutions on Mr. Smith's death.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:39 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1895-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Im-mense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

HARRY HARMON DEAD.

North St. Louis Justice Passes Away at Kampsville.

Harry S. Harmon, Justice of the Peace

of the Eleventh District, died at 1 a. m.

yesterday at Kampsville, Ill., where he had gone on his vacation. His health had not gone on his vacation. His health had not been good for some time, but it was thought that it was improving.

Justice Harmon had been Justice of the Beventh District, which is in North St. Louis, for ten years, and prior to that time he was Constable of the same district for four years. A meeting of the Circuit Judges in general term will be held to-day, and it is expected that the matter of appointing his successor will be considered.